VOL. XLII.-NO. 128.

A BLOW AT THE THIRD TERM AN EMPRATIC FORE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Den Butler Declaring that there is no Prospet of Grant's Re-election—A Majority of the House Applauding the Declaration by their Votes-Grant's Waning Power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The House this by an emphatic vote, set its seal of upon the third teem pulect, and, once strangs and significant, it was not through the agency of Gen. Butitherto been regarded as the emnent of Grantism in Congress and in poli-He, as Chairman of the Judiciary Comfloor, and after the presentation three or four bills of a miscellater, he quietly yielded to Clarkson N Potter of New Jork, who immediately pro olution providing for the reference t le of a new amendment to the Constithe Presidential and Vice-Presientive, listless mood, and for a few were not particularly interested effect that the people of the counad already made up their minds upon this that he supposed members were upon it without debate. He con-

iy brought Judge E. Rockwood hase is to his feet. The atten-se was immediately arrested, and my die dawn upon the body that ild regard whatever was said and e proces ition as the expression of Congress upon the third term process id that so far as he was conincidea that the American people et a President a third time, but a to trust them and did not wish hem in a matter of such amend at to the Constitution rel of debate in the body where it at this point Mr. E. iis H. Roberts of week to reconsider the year by the body where it are the processing t ied, Gen, Butler then took the Mr. Hoer, deciating that in the stan there was nothing whatever executive, which was received indoes smile by the House. He takes whatever of the reflection of the American people executation of affairs, and pointing to the cefthe House and to the cowdimenters, who had come over the and formed a circle immewhere he stand, he said, "It will in ham of it is done at all." INTEREST IN THE DEBATE.

the question had by this time intensited, the whole House allive to the magnitude and ime discussion. Speaker Blaine from the scene below him with an bemore assix imagined than Dawes appeared quite unconwas not insifice entito what was actimate entito what was as the other end of the averaged. The carpet-baggers looked coughly demoralized by the redetere, they dail not relisa the

Fordily against the third-term sevence, DEFEAT OF THE GRANT MEN.
Fard of Lilinois then moved to by the resolution on the table, which was lost, the vote nding is in favor to its against. This was reded as an overwhelming defeat by the Grant in and Judge Poland of Vermont jumped to feet with a motion to recommit. Mr. Trein wanted a postponemen, for a week, but at gift the previous question was called upon motion to recommit, which was also lost,

ress Report of the Debate.

stier Dem., N. Y.), from the Judiciary reported a joint resolution propos-

Mr. Potter said that the amendment would not affer the next Presidential term, and he

moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the Mr. E nat such a proposition should be that discussion. For replied that if any question had used until everybody within the located was familiar with it, it was

AR'S ANXIETY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Hear said that while he was not of a that there was having to be any occa-be should favor or believe that the of the Republic, but it was a very less que-tion to deprive the peosuggested that it was ission,

a) defended the Juditoe numbed censure of
in regard to possing a
cut under the previous
a was simply offered to

NEXT DEMAND .. D BY THE PROPER. it item., Wish-Have there been the several S ares for this amend-

therefore desirable to have one term of Congress for attending to business without any such temptation. It has also been said that the reason why the country has been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they became Presidents is that they have slways looked to a reelection, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation from the Vice-President as well as from the President. I differ, however, with my colleague (Mr. Hoar). I can conceive of a condition of things under which I would vote for a President three, four, five, ten times.

Mr. E. R. Hoar-How does my colleague differ from me in saying that?

WHAT MAKES A THIRD TERM POSSIBLE.

Mr. Butler-If I do not differ with my col-

what makes a third term possible.

Mr. Butler-If I do not differ with my colleague lam glad for once in my life to agree with him. I say to-day that I believe that the saying of the late President Lincoin had good sense and good wit; that "it is not worth while to swap horses in crossing a stream." When George Washington set us the example, he had got across and all was peace and oulet. But the time which would call for the redection of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the Government, and when, in time of commotion, in time of rebellion, in time when thousands and thousands are murdered in one section of the country without a reelection, then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the reelection of a strong hand that will be the future of the country without a reelection, then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the reelection of a strong band that will hold the Government in the future as it has held it in the past. Then they will cry out, in the language of the Poet Laureate of Great Britain:

O God, for a man with head, heart, and hand, Like one of the strong ones long gone by; Aristorat, democrat, anterer—Wastever they call alm, what care I—One who can rule, and d.re not lie.

I can conceive of only one thing that will ever make a third term successful, and I warn my Democratic friends of it, and that is the keeping of one section of the country disturbed and at war with itself. If a third term for the Presidence is now made possible, it is made so only by the upturning which you (indicating the Democrates) have thrown upon us; and if it is possible, it will be done by you.

MR. HOAR'S OBJECT.

MR. HOAR'S OBJECT.

Mr. E. R. HOAR—My sole object was to turn the attention of the House to what seemed to be a cour e of proceeding which was not commendable on a question of this grave importance. I thought that it ought to be discussed if any member of the House desired to clicuss it. I wish to say in reply to one of the remarks of my colleague (Mr. Butler) that with his facility for misunderstanding the remarks which I make, he was entirely too quick if he sunposed that I suzzested that we were binding the American people. I spoke of the wisdom of the American people undertaking to blud themselves or their successors on such a point, and I would like to ask my colleague where the evidence is found of that strong desire of the American people to bind themselves which he speaks of. Are their petitions on your table? Have any of us been charged with petitions for a constitutional amendment like this? It may be so, but I am not aware that any such petition has come from my district. Whether they have come to my colleague (from his district he knows best. Is there anything but these same newspapers, which my colleague is so fond of adverting to, that gives him this information of the desire of the American people? On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I am willing to trust the American people on all occasions in the selection of their Chief Magistrate. I believe that there is not half as much danger of corruption in the election to effices of inferior position to his, which are the subject of personal ambition and personal desire. The President of the United States is elected by great waves of public sentiment. The people are always aroused on that occasion, and manifest their will, and why there is not half as much danger of corruption in the election to effices of inferior position to his, which are the subject of personal ambition and personal desire. The President of the United States is elected by great waves of public sentiment. The people are always aroused on that occasion, and manifest their will, and why there MR. HOAR'S OBJECT.

THE DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. E. H. Roberts (Rep., N. Y.)—I yield to no man in my confidence in the American people, but this is not a question of confidence in that sense. It is a question whether or not grave principles had better be settled in times of calm; whether or not great principles had better be laid down, independent of personal considerations. And it does seem to me that it is well for an American Congress to consider whether a republic can afford to elect its Chief Magistrate twice or thrice continuously. As I read history, republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity and in times of creat excitement, and I desire that in cold blood the American people shall have an opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in any emergency to reflect a President for the third time. As I read history, dangers to republics come not, as the gentleman from Massichusetts (s.r. Builer) suggested, from relow, but always from above. Always the pretence is that the country needs a strong man. Always the pretence is that there is need of an army and a military chieft in. Dictators come through the plea of necessity. Tell me one republic that has ever been overthrown in any other way than that. I want the American people at least to have the opportunity to say how they re d fristory, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies THE DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC.

For one I desire to say that even in the case better been one of the last men in the desect in the proceding or to ensure in the committee and in the value of the committee and in the value of the cost men on the det voted for the resolution, and did not receive the neces stry two did, that receive the neces stry two did, the vote that was cast for it is every one as a severe blow at Grant term caterie.

Simple Report of the Debate.

**Simp

THE RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The House refused to lay it on the table—yeas 98, nays 138.

Mr. Ward then moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee, which was negatived—yeas 110, naws 123.

The joint resolution was then rejected—yeas, 124; nays, 194, less than the necessary two-thirds in the fill-mative. All the Democrats voted for it, and the following Republicans:

Messes Albright, Baffinton, Camon, Cessna, Chitten dea, Claylob, Darrall, Dawes, Dunnel, Field, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gineael, Harsson, Hawley (Conn.), Hazeloo (N. J.), Horkins des, Metrary, Merrian, Modroe, Phelips, Find Co., V.), Suith (N. Y.), Sodith (Va.), Smith (Ohlo), Smith (Ohlo), Tremale, Williams (Mass.), sni Wilson (Ld.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), sni Wilson (Ld.).

A GOOD TROT IN THE EIPPODROME

The trotting contests at Barnum's Hippodrome continue to be a powerful attraction. Last evening the spacious building was crowded with eager spectators. The first race announced was for a purse of \$225, mile heats, best two in three, under saddle, seven times around the arena to complete a mile. There were eight entries: John Murphy's b. g. Philo, Ben Mace's

A RICH MAN'S TWO WIDOWS THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

PHASE OF FREE LOVE IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Change of Wife with a Change of Wealth -Nine Children in an Avenue Residence and Five in a Brooklyn Tenement.

Two widows, one rich, and living in an elegant house at 110 Second avenue, and the other poor, living in a tenement in an obscure part of Williamsburgh, are in contest in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, through their lawyers, over the wealthy estate of Henry Shields, late a wellknown flour and produce merchant in New York, and former President of the Produce Exchange, who died March 15, 1874, over sixty years of age. A plain, uneducated woman, who says her name is Jane Shields, has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court for a dower from the estate of Mr. Shields and an inheritance for her two children, whom she asserts were born to him as their father and her husband over thirty

years ago.

Henry Shields came to New York from Ireland Henry Shields came to New York from Ireland when he was twelve years old. He found employment as soon as he landed with a Quaker produce firm in the lower part of the city; and as he was a smart, active, industrious boy, the Quakers pushed him forward, and he soon became their favorite. The only thing they did not like about young Shields was the Catholic faith which he professed, and after years of kindness and patronage they persuaded him to join the Quakers, and he put on the broad-prim hat.

hat.

HAVE ME AND I WILL HAVE YOU.

In 1854, at the house of a Mrs. Margaret Westerfield, he met Jane Vaientine, a pretty girl fittern years old. a sister of Mrs. Westerfield. Shields was nearly thirty years of age, and had become a cirter of flour for three large produce houses in West street. He had stored away enough of his cornings to warrant his taking a wife, and he began to woo Jane Valentine. She liked his honest face and plain, industrious way, and after a few months'; courting and a long series of consultations with her sister, her parents being dead, she told Shields she would marry him if her sister add so, Mrs. Westerfield said yes, and the two met at her house one Sunday afternoon, gathered about them some witnesses, and proceeded to marry each other as by the Quaker rite.

Henry Shields said, "In the presence of these witnesses I take this woman to be my wife."

Jane Valentine said: "In the presence of these witnesses I take this man to be my husband."

So they were married. A certificate was signed by the witnesses, and Mrs. Westerfield gave them a little reception, and Henry Shields and his wife Jane went to a cheap boarding house.

DOUBT ABOUT THE QUAKER CEREMONY.

Soon after they were settled, Shields went to

his wife Jane went to a cheap boarding house.

DOUBT ABOUT THE QUAKER CEREMONY.

Soon after they were settled. Shields went to Mrs. Westerfield and asked her why she did not visit them. Mrs. Westerfield and that she did not like the Quaker ceremony, and she did not believe they were married at all by it. Shields said that no priest could do it better and marry them better, and he showed the certificate signed by the groom and bearing the wife's mark, and the signatores of the witnesses. He said that this paper was proof enough of the marriage, and his sister in-law said that she was satisfied with it.

After a few years life in New York Shields and his wife took a cheap house in Williamsburgh, and moved with the son that had been born to them. He lived with his wife there for twelve years, and in that time she gave birth to four more children. As Shields prospered in his work and grew independent of the Quakers patronare, he also grew independent of the Quakers patronare, he also grew independent on their religion, and returned to the Catholic Church, and their names were written in the church register as children of Henry and Jane Shields. His good fortune was surprising, and his last-increasing wealth lifted him into a more educated society than his unlettere: wife gave him, and he grew purse proud. He was a handsomet-locking man than most men wao have worked themselves to obtaine ethrough privation, and he found a number of business riends willing to introduce him into their families. He kept his first marriage a secret, visited Williamsburgh only at intervals, and passed for a weathy bachelor.

DESERTED AFFER TWELVE YEARS.

in cold brood the American people shall have an opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in any emergency to redicct a President for the third time. As I read history, dangers to require the country needs a strong man. Always the pretence is that there is need of an army and a military chieft in. Dictators come torough the piece of necessity. Tell me one republic that has ever teen overthrown in any other way than that. I want the American people at least to have the opportunity to say how they re d bistory, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies which the gentieman from Massachuseuts (Mr. Britanian).

For one I desire to say that even in the case which the gentieman from Massachuseuts (Mr. Hoar) in a suggested—the reelection of Mr. Linding in a suggested—the reelection of Mr. Linding in a suggested from the selected to shield's request, and he left with her a sum of money, which he doubled every her a sum of money, which he doubled every few months, giving her enough to support her children respectably. She soon heard that he had married the New York lay, and be-lieving that she had lost all legal claim on him as her husband made no effort to see him or dis-

turb his peace. THE TWO SHIELDS FAMILIES.

As twenty-five years passed by, Shields grew in wealth and repute, became a member of the Produce Exchange, and then its President, and was well known in mercantile circles. His second wife bore him nine children, and they lived at 110 Second avenue, in the best of style, and in society his children were and are noticed for their remarkable physical beauty, and their mental culture. Jane Shields, in her tenement life, received a support from the wealthy merchant, and raised her family as best she could. Two of her children died; ner oldest son was kinled in the war, and a son and daughter are still living. Mr. Shields did not lose his affection for his children, and they visited him frequently at his New York office. The son was the prototype of his half-brother, the oldest of Mr. Shields's children by his second wife, and they were mistaken frequently one for the other. The daughter's face was a woman's likeness of her father's features. She married some time ago, and just before Mr. Shields's death he visited her in her Brooklyn home. THE TWO SHIELDS PAMILIES.

WHAT WAS SEEN IN CENTRAL PARK.

what was seen in Central Park.

He did not call on his first wife, and the only time she saw him in twenty years was on a summer's day in Central Park, when he drove by in a splendid carriage, in which was his wife and three children. Jane Shields hid behind the shrubbery, and though she saw her husband, we not seen.

Nearly a year ago Mr. Shields died in his Second avenue residence. His obtuary was in the newspapers, and a large throng attended his funeral. After his burnal his family opened his will and read in it that he bequeathed his estate toms children. It appointed a Mr. J. Gelston as an executor, and provided that after all debta were paid the money should be distributed equally among his children. The will was admitted to probate.

Jane Shields's children convinced berthat she had a right to a dower in the estate, and persuaded her to see a lawyer. She went to a Williamsburgh legal firm and made affidavits with her conidren that she was married to Henry Shields in 1834, and that she had five children while he was her husband. The lawyers began a suit in the supreme Court, and sent their compil int to the lawyers for the Mrs. Shields in New York. The testinony of Mrs. Marg ret Westerfield, who is now a very old woman in New York. The testinony of Mrs. Marg ret Westerfield, who is now a very old woman in New York. The testinony of Mrs. Marg ret Westerfield, who is now a very old woman in New York. Was taken, and she remembered clearly her convictions of long ago that that peculiar Quaker marriage ceremony did not seem to be to be binding. The church register was searched and the names of the five children were found. Another witness to the Quaker marriage was discovered, and some tradesmen with whom Henry Shields, the produce cart driver, and his wife Jane, had dealt with added to the list of witnesses.

witnesses.

THE CONTEST IN COURT. area to complete a mile. There were eight entries: John Murphy's b. g. Philo, Ben Mace's b. g. Humming Bird, John Rogers's b. in, Helen, Alonzo Nodine's b.g. Lyman, Hugh Teany's b. g. Thunderhelt, Dan Mace's s. m. Mary M., Fred. H. Sneiden's b. g. Jhun, D. B. Gought's o, m. Sais simply offered to make a feer full conjustion of great the mean and the first heat Lyman got the best send off, but broke; Humming Bird then took the lead, and not offer them as no was in which pass gionnit.

If have there been the first heat Lyman got the best send off, but broke; Humming Bird then took the lead, and reserve the country.

In the first heat Lyman got the best send off, but broke; Humming Bird then took the lead, and reserve the country.

In the second heat was won by Lyman in 2:53.

The second heat was won by Lyman in 2:53.

The triangle of the pass given heat was a match for \$500 heat of word and ner children heat on the lead of the pass given heat the second even twen a make a low of the pass given heat the call in the first heat they want to the first heat heat was a match for \$500 heat first heat heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a match for \$500 heat first heat heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a match for \$500 heat first heat heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the accident heat was a lossly contested between Lyman and Humming Bird, the later wing the later wing the lat

Ex-Gov. Wells Taking the Responsibility of Throwing Out the Vote of Rapides Parish -Ilis Experience Since the War.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 26.-Ex.-Gov. Wells was before the Congressional committee to-day, and testified as to the action of the Returning Board, and submitted the Returning Board's report to the Legislature, about seventy foolscap pages, as his statement. He explained his not appearing before the sub-committee when he was subpænaed, saying he received no notice was subpænaed, saying he received no notice whatever about the committee being here except through the newspapers, and did not think they would leave so soon. He intended going to Washington to testify, but heard another committee was coming, so he did not go. Mr. Wells testified as follows:

All the polls in Rapides parish were thrown out on my evidence. We had no other. I made my affidavit on the 14th of December. I filed there estatements and mentioned these facts to members of the board.

Mr. Hoar-Did the courses have access to that affidavit before filing their briefs?

Gov. Wells-I think they did.

Mr. Hoar-Was it filed before going into secret session; like-Junt before counsel would have had time the consect selection officers in Rapides, because it was worths among enough to sake shed that parish. He cou dhave had time if he wished it. There was no profest by the election officers in Rapides, because it was worths a made life to do so. Judge Manning, one of the White Leaguers in the country, made up the Supervisor's statement. The Sheriff of the parish, a White Leaguer, held on fill Dec. 20. They put in a regular sheriff afterward. The Recorder is a McKnery man.

Mr. Marshall- were you assaulted in Rapides?

Mr. Wells—I was not assaulted, but my life was threated. I received a letter from my son-linew.

Sir. Wells—I was not assaulted, but my tick was threatened. I received a letter from my son-in-law.

The letter was read. It advised the Governor to beware; that he would be killed by stealth; and as it was in the discharge of his duty, his friends would die with him in protecting him.

Mr. Wells—Assassine can intimidate me, but my enemies care not face me. I am not straid. I could not speak in the parish; I would have been stilled. The coored people were my only friends during the war. When I was criven out for my opinions, they watened over and cared for me. I heard no man threaten me. I am saxty-seven years old, and was born in Rapides; was a Whig before the war, and voted for Douglas to avert the struggle. I was a Sheriff before the war; was a Federal curing the war. I had to stop in the woods a Federal curing the war. I had to stop in the woods a fayhawker than a traitor. I was Governor after the war, and was removed in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan. I had 127 sixves when the war proke out. I owned two plantations, but am very poor now. I have acquired no property since the war, could not pay my debts, but may be able to do so if I live long the country of the sheridan of the constitution in my message as Governor, which i rodneed popilicial differences. The lift feeling toward me has only sprung up since the Ke ilogg ap-

DAMAGES WANTED

A City to be field Responsible for Inefficient Aid at a Fire.

One horse was burned to death yesterday morning and another so badly scorched that be will die by the destruction of A. & B. C. Hojes's stables at Ward and Mechanic streets, Newark, The firm threaten to sue for the value of the The firm threaten to sue for the value of the horses because their destruction, they say, was solely due to the inefficiency of the Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph. The wires and batteries being out of order a confused alarm went into the engine houses, causing about fifteen or twenty minutes' delay. When the firemen old receive the proper alarm it came from the watch towers instead of the telegraphic. The insurance companies are to present a petition to the Council at their next meeting demanding the Superintendent's removal. It is asserted by electricians that he is a complete novice at the business.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS

Movements of the Carlists The Army of the North Assuming the Offensive.

MADRID, Jan. 26.-The Carlists have left the provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa and moved into Navarre, taking with them all their material of war. The Army of the North has assumed the offensive against the Carlists. Gen. assumed the offensive against the Carlists, Gen.
Primo di Rivera has been appointed to the command of the Second Corps.
Six hundred Carlists have submitted in the province of Castellon de la Plana within the present month.
Fugitives from Estella assert that Don Carlos has snot several officers for treason.
Despatches from Peralta say that a great battle is momentarily expected.

Death of the Emperor of China. LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times has intelli-gence that the Emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor to the throne is a Prince five years of age. There had been no disorder According to the Pall Mall Gazette's information. it is not certain who will succeed the deceased Emperor.

The Emperor Toung-cht, formerly called Kitsiang, "High Prosperity," was born on Ritislang, "High Prosperity," was born on Auril 21, 1856, and was the eidest son of the Emperor Hieng-fung, "Perfect Baiss." He succeeded to the throne at the death of his father on Aug. 22, 1861, and became of age and took the reins of government on Feb. 23, 1855. He was the eighth ruler of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, which has governed China since 1644. Precautions Against the Colorado Beetle.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 .- The Government has submitted a bill in the lower Chamber prohibiting the importation of potatoes from the United States and other countries, as a measure of pre-caution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and spread of the potato disease. The Chamber voted in favor of its early considera-

WAS HE AFIER THE INSURANCE The Trial of Col. Henry L. Potter on Charge of Burning his Buildings.

The trial of Col. Henry L. Potter, the New

York Custom House officer who was some time ago in-dicted for setting fire to his dwelling and barn in Linden, N. J., was continued yesterday in Elizabeth. The trial was begun on Thursday last. The defence, it was thought, would be begun yesterday. Col. Potter being thought, would be begun yesterday. Col. Potter being well known throughout the State, the court room is daily througed by acquaintances. The prosecution has ecuant to show that the Colonel fired his dwelling, and had a fuse running from it to the barn, at which point was a package of howder. The prisoner firmly declar his inhocence. The prescution will endeavor to prove that the property was incired largely in excess of its value, and that the Colonel fired the place to gain the amount of insurance. Much irrelevant testimony has been distened to by the Jury. The prisoner's largely graduate feelings, Their testimony amount of to little, and Judge Kinnyon reproved the prosecuting attorney for wasting time.

Attacking a Member of the New Brunswick Government.
St. John, Jan. 26.—Yesterday at Carequette, Gloucester county, about one hundred Frenchmen with guns and stick assembled to attack the residence of the Hon. Robert Young, a member of the New Brunswick from Robert 1 doing, a member of the New Yorkswick of Government, who is obnoxious to them on account of his action in reference to the Government school act. Mr. Young had his premises particular d, and armed men justice. The moo, after consul ation, retreated, threatening to return to-day. Three of the impleaders and eight others of the mob were arrested this morning.

Suspicion of Judicial Stealing in North Carolina.
Washington, Jan. 26.—There seems to be a WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There seems to be a screw loose in respect to the judicial expenses of the Western District of North Carolina. The report from this district was omitted by Attorney-General Williams. This lact attreated he attention of the committee of the House on the expenses of the Department of Justice, and they called formally for a report. It turns out that he as in the single year the expenses of this district are \$150,000, of which \$52,000 are for mirrhals fees above. The whole subject is to be investigated at once by the committee.

Chenn Punishment of a Serious Offence. Thomas Spencer, Superintendent of the Ap pleton Mission, Hughs street and Kent avenue, Brook lyn, was arraigned before Justice Kitey yesterday, and Catharine Regan, an old and decrepit woman, testified that on Sunday morning Spencer, for whom she worked accused her of stealing some false hair of his wife. He then pounded her with his asis and threw her out of the door into the freezing rain. She went to the poince station and was led and longed. Spencer con d not contradict the wom n's stey, and he was fined \$50. Mrs. legan's face was black and blue from the beating. The false hair was found in a closet where it had been missiand.

Suits Against the Pacific Railronds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The Secretary of th WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Attorney-General that the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, the Slouz City and Pacific the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the tentral Pacific Kaliway Companies have failed to comply with the demands make by the Treasury Department of five per cent, on their not earnings after the sixty days' notice to them. Accordingly the Atto. negative demands a commenced preparations for bringing sufficiental has commenced preparations for bringing sufficient these companies. But he has not yet decided upon the places at which the proceedings will be commenced.

He Earned his Money. Henry Pennock, a petroleum broker, at 144
Pearl street, made a bet of \$500 that he would put up a
ten-pound dumb bell four thousand times conseculively, not averaging less than twenty-five motions
to the minute. He performed the feat successfully last
hight in Joanson's pool roota.

TAMMANY HALL'S COURSE.

WHAT THE PARTY LEADERS INTEND TO DO IN ALBANY.

Freely-Expressed Opinion on the Removal of Comptroller Green-Poor Mr. Tweed and his Old-Time Faithful Friends.

ALBANY, Jan. 26 .- "What is Tammany's programme in regard to legislation for the city of New York this session?" I asked one of the men who ought to know. "Fammany wants very little this winter," he

replied. "The fact is when the Republicans had the Legislature and supposed they had the Mayor, they fixed things in the city so comfortably for themselves, that now Tammany, having full control of the city, and being in a position to control legislation in Albany, is inclined to en-Joy the fruits of the three years' labors of the Republicans in the Legislature to get absolute control of the patronage of the city."

"How is it then," I asked, "that so many smendments to the charter come here, some in conflict with each other, but all introduced by representatives of Tammany Holl? For instance, T. J. Campbell has introduced a bill which provides for an election next fall in the city of a Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and legislating the present incumbents out of office within five days after the passace of the bill, while Senator Gross and Assemblyman Costigan have introduced a bill which proposes to give the Mayor the absolute right to remove beads of departments without the approval of the Governor, but requiring the Mayor to submit his appointments to the approval of the Governor. Both of these bills are said to have for their main object the getting rid of Comptroller Green. Now, which shas the endorsement of Tammany Hall?" oy the fruits of the three years' labors of the

Green. Now, which shas the endorsement of Tammany Hall?"

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

"Oh, the removal of Green," he replied, "is a very popular cry just now, and the truth is the leaders of Tammany as well as the rank and file would be very glad to take the most summary and effective mode of getting rid of him, and Tim Campbell is too old a politician to allow such an opportunity to make political capital to pass unimproved, but then there is something in the way of carrying out the 'shoot him on the spot' programme. The fact is Gov, Filden would not sign the bill even if the Legislature should pass it. The leaders know this, and while they would not prohibit the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell's attempt to make a little cheap political capital, you can rely upon it that his bill will never come out of the committee. The bill which the men who rule at home desire passed is that of Senator Gross and Assemblyman Costigan."

"But will the Republican Senate agree to this without an arrangement by which their friends in the city can be saved," I asked.

"I hat is where the trouble comes in," he replied. "The Republican Senators are ready to make an arrangement, but the question is whether we can afford to do it. Gov. Tilden is opposed to any bargalning of the kind, and some of the leaders think it is not necessary."

"But would Mayor Wichkam remove Comptroller Green if he had the power?" I asked.

troller Green if he had the power?" I asked.

THE MAYOR ANXIOUS.

"Yes, sir," was the emphatic answer, "he would be only too glad of the opportunity. In fact, if he could rake up charges which he thought would be sustained by the Governor, he would not wait for any legislation here, but would commence operations at once. If the bill giving the Mayor absolute power of removal passes and becomes a law, you can rely upon it that Green's head will be among the first to fail into the Mayor's basket."

"And what if the Senate will not pass it?" I asked.

"Then," he replied, "the Republicans will be responsible for recanning Mr. Green, and as soon as the Legislature adjourns you will see charges preferred against every Republican office! in the city, and they will be removed. The Republican Senators understand this, and they are not the kind of men to bite their own noses off to accommodate a coid-blooded vampire like Andrew H. Green. Resides, it is prett. well understood that if immany Hall is accommodated in this particular the two Johns will see to it that the friends and patronage of the Senators from the rural districts are not disturbed so long as the Republicans are in the majority. Unless they do this there will be war to the hilt, and some direct legislation may be necessary."

they do this there will be war to the fill, and some direct legislation may be necessary.'

POOR MR. TWEED.

Did Speaker McGuire appreciate the situation when he crilled Timothy J. Campbell to the chair this morning to preside over the consideration of Mr. Hammond's bill drawn for the avowed purpose of cetting hold of what property Boss Iweed or any other members of the old Tammany Ring may have lying around loose in New York? If he did not, others who were here when Tweed bed resal sway and lim was one of his most faithful followers, did. Clark Cakins, who acted in the same capacity in Boss Tweed's last Senate, read the bill with a solemni y well flitted for a funeral oration. Not one voice was raised in the room where but four short years ago a whisper from the Boss would have raised a howl of indignation and killed the bill before it had been half read through. After the reading Old Sait moved to strike out a section, as he said for the purpose of getting an explanation, though after Waehner had told him that it was to enable the city to recover a portion of the for the purpose of getting an explanation, though after Wachner had told him that it was to enable the city to recover a portion of the money stolen from it by the old Lammany Ring, he said he so understood 't and was heartily in favor of the bill. It was then ordered to a third reading, precisely as it came from the bands of Gov. Tilden and Charles O'Conor. In the senate there are a few seats occurred by men who voted for Tweed's charter in 1870, and have been much damned for so doing. Will they desert their old friend now that he has fallen and is no longer at le to reward his friends or punish his enemies? Of course they will.

The next bill was that of Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell, authorizing Mr. Bergh's Society to confiscate dogs, cocks, or animals that might be found engaged in battle, and confiscate the fixtures of the place where found.

OLD BALT SCENTING SOMETHING WRONG.

tures of the place where found.

OLD SALT SCENTING SOMETHING WRONG.

Mr. Alvord attacked the bill on the ground that it gave the right to confiscate property without authority of law, while it might be construed so as to reach pigeon shooting, and enable the officers of this society to interrupt a party of gentlemen epzaged in that innocent and elevating pursuit, confiscate their guns, traps, and whiskey flasks, and dispose of them as they saw fit. He could not consent to seeing the lives of the most valuable bull pups, cocks, and rat killers in the State made subject to the dictum of Mr. Bergh's society, to say nothing of the inevitable waste of whiskey. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of Thomas Cooper Campbell that the bill was all right, the property of these law breakers being much better protected by it than was the property of gamblers under the law for their suppression, and the personal appeal to Old Sait of Ebridge T. Gerry, the atto ney of the society, who was on the Boor, the bill was land over for consideration at a future time. Now et the deg fighters, cock fighters, rat-pit keepers, badger drawers and pigeon shooters come up in force, and strengthen the bands and arguments of those who are "agin" It et bill, and it may be defeated, and the first black eye for reform legislation this winter recorded.

Derby's bill to restore tompkins square to its original uses as a park, and prombit the National Guard from using it as a parade ground, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Gedney attempted to get in an annendment directing the Park Commissioners to set aside, whenever called upon so to do by the Major General Commanding the National Guard from using it as a parade ground, but it was defeated after a Vagorous opposition by Messrs. Costigan and Hauschel.

DEFOSITS OF CITY MONEY.

The bill introduced last night by Mr. Daly to OLD SALT SCENTING SOMETHING WRONG.

DEPOSITS OF CITY MONEY. DEPOSITS OF CITY MONET.

The bill introduced last night by Mr. Daly to enable the Mayor and Chamberlain to deposit the city money at such rates as they may agree upon, instead of four per cent., as now required, passed the Assembly unanimously, and was immediately sent to the Senate, that body having at the request of Senator Gross, taken a recess to wait for its coming. Every one supposed that it would be humediately passed by the Senate, but Senators D. P. Wood and Lowery could not see any reason for such great haste, and objected thereto, the result of which was, the bill was sent to the Committee on Chies and ordered printed. It is said that the Senators acced at the request of Comptroller Green, who had not been consulted before the bill was sent here.

had not been consulted before the bill was sent here.

Mr. McGroarty of Kings introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Brooklyn, which provides that the Mayor, immediately after the passage of the act, shall appoint a health officer, who must have been for the last ten years a practising physician, and he, together with the Mayor and a committee of seven from the Board of Aldermen, shall compose the Health Board of Kings county. The present board are legislated out.

Air. T. C. Campbell introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New York city to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the erection of an armory on the plot of ground assilned to the Seventh Regiment by an act of the Legislature of last winter.

Mr. Oakiev offered a concurrent resolution directing the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker of the Assembly, to prepare a medal for the solders of the State who served in the late rebellion. It is said that New York is about the only State that has not taken some such action,

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Maria McPherson, of 121 Christopher street,
was arrested yesternay on charge of stealing \$35 worth
of goods from A. T. Stewart's retail store.

Mary Spitzhoff, who was assaulted on Dec. 6
in East New York by kdward fichke and Joseph Lent,
who best and brelsed her until and was unable to move,
died yesterday morning at her home. Hence was sentenced to take years and a harf in the Tontentrary for
the outrage, and Lent is in Jail under indictament.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Andrew Johnson Elected in Tennessee, and —Gen. Burnside in Rhode Island—Ballot-ing in Three Other States Yesterday.

The joint convention of the Tennessee Legislature met at noon yesterday. Gov. Brown refused to have his name again presented before the Convention. Thereupon Gustavus A. Henry, Wm. H. Stephens, and D. M. Key were placed In nomination. The fifty-fourth ballot stood Johnson 47, Henry 13, Stephens 24, Key 4, Ewing 11. Necessary to a choice, 50. The fifty-fifth

ballot was then taken, with the following result: Johnson 52, Henry 11, Stephens 23, Key 3, Ewing

11. Necessary to a choice, 50. The fifty-fifth ballot was then taken, with the following result: Johnson 52, Henry 11, Stephens 23, Key 3, Ewing 9. The President declared Andrew Johnson elected United States Senator amid the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

The enthusiasm and excitement in Nashville over the election of the Hon. Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate is beyond description. Last night he made a thirty minutes' speech to upward of ten thousand people in the public square, announcing his adherence to Democratic principles as set forth in his administration of the Government, and in former speeches. Rumors were circulated on the streets and in the hotels yesterday afternoon that Mr. Johnson had made concessions to the Republican members of the Legislature for their votes, but he denied most emphatically having made concessions in any form, or having entered into any understanding with the other candidates or opposition, and said that he was elected upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the administration of the laws, as enunciated by the national Democracy.

When the Rhode Island Legi-lature met in joint convention yesterday, Mr. Dixon withdrew his name as a c.ndidate for United States Senator. Lieut-Gov. Van Zanot, who had supported Mr. Dixon, then voted for Gen. Burnside, who was elected on the first bailot, receiving 62 votes. Bristow received 16, Brown 12, Sheffield 6, Hart 3, and 5 scattering. After the result had been announced a committee was appointed to excert Gen. Burnside to the St te House, where he made a pleasant speech. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the election by his friends.

Both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature voted on United States Senator yesterday. The Senate elected George M. Rebeson, and the House Theodore F. Randolph. They will meet in joint session to-day, when Randolph will be elected by a strict party vote.

In the Wisconsin Legislature was not fully attended vesterday when the joint ballot for United States Senator stood: In t

MR. BABCOCK'S HURRY.

A Run Up the Avenue, a Dead Horse, and a

Officer Brady of the Tremont police was on duty yesterday afternoon in Central avenue, which was alive with sleighs. His attention was attracted by a spirited horse and a light cutter, with two occupants, dashing up the road at high with two occupants, dashing up the road at high speed. Drawing up to the side of the road as the sleigh swept past, he called to the gentleman to stop. No attention was paid to the command, and Brady spurred up his horse in pursuit. Four times he crossed in front of the sleigh and clught the horse's heid, without succeeding in stopping him. Then the other occupant of the sleigh took the reins and pulled up, the horse dropping dead as he stopped. Henry C. Babcock of 22 West Twenty-fifth street, the retired clothier, who had been driving, and Lechard W. Jerome, the banker, his companion, were taken to the Tremont police station, and a charge of reckless driving was preferred against Mr. Babcock. He and Mr. Jerome were on their way to the Jerome Park Club House, where they intended to pass the night. Mr. Babcock will appear before Justice Wheeler this morning.

ANOTHER RADICAL CAUCUS.

Devising Means to Retrieve Monday's De-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The House Republicans held a caucus to-night with a view if possible to retrieve the defeat by the House on Monday of their caucus action of Saturday night There was a tolerably full attendance and much earnest debate, but a number left the caucus earnest debate, but a number left the caucus before there was any determination of the questions before them, several declaring they would not be bound by caucus action.

It is said by a member who remained to the close that the only conclusion re-ched was the adoption of a resolution in the House instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report the Civil Rights bill in its order; that bill to be open to amendment, and that after three hours' debate the previous question shall be moved, in order to force a vote, even if it should require a

Small-Pox in Cuba-The Insurgents Threatening the Sugar Districts.

A Havana letter, dated Jan. 20, says: "Smallpox continues to rage very severely over the whole island. Many people are dying from it. The Cubans are very sanguine about the success of the insurgents who crossed the Trochs, but it is doubtfullf they will su ceed in setting into the sugar districts this side of Sagus. Matters are so uncertain, nowever, that it is possible small bands may run through and burn p-anta-

possible small bands may run through and ourn plantitions."

Havana, Jan. 26.—The press of the city pronounce certain unfavorable rumors about operations in the interior untrue, and report that the troops in the Cinco-Villas district have been heavily reinforced. Confidence is expressed that not only will the integrats find their intentions frustrated, but they will receive the punishment which their savage conduct merits, and which bridgs them the hatred of the inhabitants of the island and the contempt of civilized people.

Convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter. MAUCH CHUNCK, Pa., Jan. 26.—Real Paul, charged with the murder of Neal McBride at Beaver Meadows, Feb. 14, 1874, was to-day convicted of volun-Meadows, Feb. 14, 1874, was to-day convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and will be sentenced to-morrow. Eckley B. Farrow, one of the witnesses in the above case, was arrested to-day at Beaver Meadows, charged with being an accomplice of Paul, upon the testimony of his bed fellow, Patrick Gallagher, who says that Farrow admitted to him that he struck the blow that killed McBride. This is the tuird person to be tried for the murder. Patrick Gaulden, acquitted, Neal Paul, found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and Eckley B. Farrow, now in jail awaiting trial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Twenty-two families were burned out and a block of brick-cased buildings destroyed in Delise, acar Montreal, on Monday. Loss, \$50,000. Herman Fries's building at North Seventh and Third streets, Whilamsburgh, burned 1 stright. Loss, including Henry Lawmanson's stock of liquors, \$3,300.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. John T. Venus of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, a politician very well known, died yesterday of am il pok. J. C. Campbell, a minstrel peformer of some notoriety, died at his residence, 142 Flatbush avenue Brooklyn, yesterday. Brooklyn, yesterday.

Isabelia Tawney, aged 70, of 486 Baltic street, fell on the ice in Bergen street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Postmaster Taibot is to discharge ten letter carriers on Monday. The Washington suthorities say that the Brooklyn Post Office costs too much.

HORSE NOTES.

A novel race took place at Turner's, Orange county, on Saturday last, between a young Alderney bull and a Durham helter, over a course of 500 var s. The bull won by eight lengths, the race was very exciting and highly aniasing to all the spectators present. The slowest time made by horses is on the Brooklyn Atlantic avenue line at night. The poor animals are sometimes haif an how in draging the car quarter of a mile up Atlantic bill. Mr. Brigh should place an agent on the line about 3 o'clock in the morning.

morning.

James Boff, who was once pointed out to Mr. Bonner by Hiram Woodruff as the best trainer and driver in the country if he would only act squarely, has been ruled from the track forever for assailing the clerk and judge of a California race course with vilo and insulting language.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH The up Montreal and Boston express train was blockaded by salew on Monday might at Fr gg Section, N.H. Trains in virious portions of the State were de-layed by heavy drifts. Charles G. Harger & Son, bankers of Water-town, N. Y., suspended payment yesterday morning. This, with the fail tre of Geo. F. Paddock & Co., bank-er, last week, causes great excitement

Armstrong Brothers, produce dealers and shippers, of Montreal, have suspended payment. The dabilities are \$50,000. David Grant, dealer in china glass, and eartherware, of St. Catharine street, Montreal, has also failed The Roy. Gleazen Fillmore, aged 85 years, the first Methodist mini ter who preached west of the Genese river, and who established the first Methoust Church is Buffalo, died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting in his chair at his home at Clarence, Eric county.

county.

One of the cievators at the Washington Point to house, near Rondout, eave way on Monday under a heavy load of ice, and buried James Barry, James Harney, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Degan, Michael MoGrath, and Edward Scully in the ruins. Degan and Harney were so seriously injured it at hought they cannot live. The others were everely nurt, but will recover

TENEMENT HOUSE TRAGEDY

AN OLD MAN FATALLY SHOT BY HEA BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Held on a Charge of Murder-Singular Pro-diction of the Prisoner-" I Feel it is my Bones that I'll Have to Hang Yet."

The city's two months' freedom from murder ended yesterday in the mortal wounding of Michael Keegan, aged 70 years, by his brother-in-law, William Higgins, in their com-mon aportments in the tenement at 756 Eighth avenue. The old man several years ago, he can-not remember how many, married the sister of his probable murderer. They both had some his probable murderer. They both had some property, hers coming by inheritance, his being the savings of a laborious life. She was much his junior, and their married life soon passed into constant quarrelling. The wife was much addicted to liquor, and her vice became less controllable after her brother. William Higgins, had been induced to j-in them in this country. The brother orought with him a reputation for violence and desperation, although he was not much addicted to drinking. He quarrelled with his sister and brother-in-law by turns. He often came to blows with the latter, and in one of their rows some years ago narrowly escared ending the old man's life by a kick on the temple. At that time the brotherwas not an inmate of his sister's house. After the unthrift of drunkenness had dissipated their little property the brother went to board with the sister. Hand times bereil them all. The old man was too infirm and the young man too ill-tempered and quarrelsome to earn large wages. They managed to make ends meet until their landlord's patience was exhausted, and a writ of deposession was served on them yesterday morning.

The woman was lying dead drunk in the apartments of a fellow tenant when the order to leave came. The old man, to use his own quaint expression in his ante-mortem deposition, was moaning to his ante-mortem depositi property, hers coming by inheritance, his being the savings of a laborious life. She was much

TRINNING THEM OUT.

Custom House Employees on the Sharp and Ragged Edge of Dismissal.

The deputy collectors, clerks, inspectors, and night officers in the Custom House were in great dismay yesterday on hearing that the much dreaded order for the reduction of their ranks has been issued by the Secretary of the ranks has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is to be carried out on the first of the month. Each officer was anxious to find whether his name was on the black list forwarded from Washington, but none of them were gratified.

Auditor Ozden, who was called to Washington to state the cost of running the Custom House, returned, it is said, with the names of those who are to go. He was intrusted with the lists othat he could take the names of his payroli and relieve the Collector of the embarrassment of personally dismissing the officers.

CHOOSING THE CHAFF.

A Fashionable Guest who would Rather

W. H. Brown of Rochester registered in the St. Nicholas Hotel on Sunday night, but was not to be found on Monday morning. Mr. A. not to be found on Monday morning. Mr. A. Levering, who occupied the adjoining room, reported that in his absence some one had stolen his carpet-bag, containing a suit of clothes and \$500 wrapped up in brown paper.

The bag was found in Brown's room, ripped open, the clothing gone, but the money left Last evening ar. Brown of Roonester returned to the hotel and was arrested. In the Police Central Office Mr. Levering's handkerenier was found in Mr. Brown's pocket, and he was locked up.

Miss Josephine E gan, a fashionable modiste of Frevoort place, who petitions the Secretary of the Freasury for the release of sliks, satins, and laces seized by Special Agent Brackett in the steamer Hohenzollera as snuggled goons, was before Commissioner Osbera yestera y to deny that she had been snuggling. The charge is that she had brought with her from Parts several costly dresses for Fifth avenue belles. Previous to her arrival she was advertised on the playbills of one of the theatres as the bearer of new wardroses for the actresses.

The Lesser Brooklyn Nosegny. Mr. Thomas W. Field's lawyers have sent an execution to the Brooklyn Sheriff to collect the \$15 000 judgment granted by ex-Judge Greenwood, in the crim, con. suit against Thomas Kinsella. The sum is to be held in trust for Mrs. Field daring her life, and at hes ceath it a to go to some charity as the "Kinsella Clinton street property.

Weather Office Prediction.

Falling barometer, decided rise in tempera-ture, easterly or southerly winds, and increasing cloud-lness, and followed by light rains.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President vesterday nominated Edward G. Kelton to be United States Consul at Mazatlan Chas, Fi Kelmeier, Consul at Tamahave, and Wm. Cross, Consul at Taicanano.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday reported aversely on the bill to create a new state out of portions of Louisians and Texas, and on the bill for the relief of the Southern States by the compromise and settlement of their deots.

NEW JERSEY.

The New York Club heat the Jersey City Club at curling yesterday 86 to 84. The Coroner's jury was unable to fathom the mystery of the Black Tom Island explosion. Philip Mever, while at work in a quarry on the Bull's Ferry road at Gu tembers yesterday, was struck by a falling rock and instantly killed. The Democratic caucus in Trenton, N. J., last night nominated the following named person, for St ta Pracon topostors: J. H. Graf, Warren countries of the country of the Compton Monimonth country, J. G. Irwin, Essex county, and D. P. Carpenter, Midalesex country.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES. The Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, is dead. The Carlists have fired on a British vessel loaded with telegraph cable off the Biscayan coast.

The London Globe says the Government has adout da system of torpedoes for the defence of the haroors of Bermuda, and also for the port of Halifax. The Governments of Turkey and Montenegro have withdrawn the forces which they had collected on the boider of their respective countries in anticip-tion of host little.

Mr. Hawkins has declined the seat on the beach of the Court of Common Pleas, made vacual by the resignation of Sir H. S. Ke. ting, and it is probable that the appointment will be tendered to Heary Co.ton, Q. C.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mary E. Martin, ten weeks old, of 238 Eighth avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

The Brooklyn bridge will be a bridge of size when it is completed. Many sighs have gone up for it the last few nights. the last few nights.

The statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York shows a large business conducted on a sound basis.

Joseph C. Pinckney put in a claim yesterday for \$12,278,22, for a creices as clerk of the Board of Supervisors from May 12, 1873, to Jan 1, 1875.

In John Kelly's suit arainst Nelson J. Waterbur, for the Lidge Dononuch's grante the plaints's moneto to strike out certain portions of defendant's answer

Catherine Sherborn, a servent at 801 Lexington avenue, died in believue Hospital vestercay, h.v.ng been fataliv burned on Monday, her clothes catching fire from a stove. Bre from a stove.

Alderman Pisher of Brooklyn presented to Meyor Wickiam yesterday an engrossed copy of the resolutions passed by Brooklyn's Common Council in relation to Mayor Havenever's death.

Miss Proudfoot's reception takes place to-morrow evening 28th inst., at Mrs. Murray's resistance in Twenty third str. c. Thesets 1, to be had of Mrs. Hattey, 128 East Twenty-third street; Mrs. Hodges, 47 East Tenth street; and at 38 thirtersity place.

A committee from the West Side Association

East Tenth street; and at 38 University p. acc.

A committee from the West Side Association
have asked the Mayor, the Park Commissioners, and the
Commissioner of Public Works to remove the telegraph poles from Righth avenue, west of the Central
Tark, as in their opinion they are an uneightly nuisance.